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Marseilles, September 1.

THe 29th past the 30 French Gallies returned hither from the Coast of *Catalonia*, and after they have taken in some Refreshments, they are to go and rejoyn Monsieur *du Quesne*, who is with 12 Men of War at the Isles of *Hieris*: He hath taken a great Spanish Ship bound with Powder and other Ammunition for *Barcelona*. And Monsieur *de Tourville* is sailed with 8 or 9 stout Men of War to the Westward.

Rome, August 19. Yesterday arrived here an Express with the News of the taking the Fortress of *Sta Maura* by the Venetians, which was received with a great deal of Joy, it having been a Harbor and receptacle for Pyrats who did greatly infest the Golf of *Venice*, and made frequent descents in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It's said the Pope has ordered his Gallies to Winter in the Port of *Ancona*, that they may be so much readier to joyn the Venetian Fleet the next Summer.

Venice, Aug. 26. On Monday *Te Deum* was sung here in the Church of *St. Mark*, for the Conquest of the Isle and Fortress of *Sta Maura*, which the Forces of this State have taken, after a Siege of 17 days; The Turks made a stout defence; but on the other side were attacked with so much bravery and resolution, that they were at last forced to yield. The Captain-General *Morosini* put a Garison of 600 Men into the Fortress, and having refreshed his Troops, set sail with the Fleet for the *Archiepelago*.

A Relation of the taking Sancta Maura.

THe 19th of July, the Fleet of the Republick Commanded by the Captain General Morosini parted from Corfu, and the next day arrived before Sancta Maura. The Fortress is scituated in the mouth of the Golf of Prevesa, on a little Neck of Land, and is very strong, being well fortified, and having the Sea on one side, and a great Moras on the other.

The 21st. the light Vessels entred into the Port of Damata, which is on the East side of the Island, capable to receive a great Fleet, and secured by a Mole; The Sieur Manetta Landed first with 150 men, and afterwards General Straſoldo with two Venetian Regiments, and the Troops of the Pope and of Malta; and at the same time the rest of the Venetian Troops and those of the great Duke of Tuscany Landed on the West-side.

The 22. the General sent a Summons to those in the place to surrender it, threatning to put all to the Sword, if they did not; to which the Governor answered that the Fortress belonged to the Grand Signior, who had given him the Charge of it, and that according to his Duty, he would defend it to the last. In the Evening a Party of Horse was detached towards the Suburb on the East, which they found abandoned. The 23. the Fleet began to batter the place, but with no great success because of the high Wind. The 24 the whole Fleet was so disposed as to do the most execution with their Cannon, and some of the Galeasses advanced within Musket shot, and threw a great many Bombes and Fireballs into the place, which did great execution; The Galeals commanded by General Cornaro received two dangerous Shot from the Enemies Cannon, and the Sieur Cornaro himself was wounded with a Splinter, and the Gallay of the Sieur Quirini which towed the said Galeass was very much disabled.

The 25. a battery was finished of 20 pieces of Cannon, shooting 50l. Bullets, and the 27th another somewhat nearer the place, both on the East-side of it. The 28th the Christians posted themselves in the Suburb, and raised another Battery on the West side. The 29th they had made a large Breach in the Wall; and 30 Turks made a Salley, but being discovered, were presently beaten back; The 30th two Batteries more were finished, and the Christians did greatly annoy the Enemy with their Cannon and Bombes: The first of August the Christians found the Besieged had filled up the breach with Sacks of Straw and Bales of Wooll, but they quickly ruined this Work with their Cannon, and advanced their Trenches to the Counterscarp. The 2 the Christians found the Breach again filled up with Sacks of Earth, Wooll, &c. They made a descent into the Ditch; and two Greeks who got out of the place reported that the Garison consisted of 700 men, and that 10 Men and 40 Women and Children had been killed by our Cannon and Bombes. The 3. at Night the Christians filled up a third part of the Ditch, and Faggots were provided to fill up the rest the Night following: Monsieur de Say General of Batallia was wounded. The 4. the Christians made two descents more into the Ditch; their Cannon had again made a large breach; and had dismounted all the Cannon in the place; The Sieur Manatta was posted with 600 men on the side of Prevesa to keep the Besieged from receiving any succor from thence. The 5. at Night the Christians had quite filled up the Ditch, and made an assault, in which they lost 50 men. The 6. all things were prepared for a more vigorous assault; and the General again Summoned the Besieged to surrender the place, letting them know that if they laid not hold of this last overture of his Clemency, they must expect the severest treatment; whereupon three Deputies were sent out the next Morning, who being brought to the General, cast themselves on the Ground, and prayed he would grant them a capitulation. The 8. the conditions were agreed, the chief of which were that the Turks should march out that day with their Armes and what they could carry about them, accordingly the same day the Christians entred the Fortress in which they found 80 pieces of Brass Cannon, twenty whereof had upon them the Armes of St. Mark, and a great quantity of Ammunition and provisions. The Turks marched out 600 Men and about that number of Women and Children, and were conducted to Prevesa, and a great many Christian Slaves were released. The Sieur Lorenzo Venier was made Proveditor Extraordinary, and the Sieur Paruta Proveditor Ordinary of the Place; and the chief Mosque having been cleansed, and afterwards consecrated, Te Deum was Sung there for this Conquest, the Captain-General and all the principal Officers assisting thereat. The Christians lost during this Siege, which lasted 17 days, about 400 men, among which were several Officers of consideration; and the Enemy about 200.

Leopol, Aug. 10. The King of *Poland* having taken his leave of the Queen at *Zlozow*, two days journey from hence, is gone to his Army, which is on it's march towards the *Niester*; The general belief is that His Majesty will pass that River, and enter into *Moldavia* and *Valachia*; We do not hear that the Turks have any great Army to make head against him; It was indeed reported that a considerable Body had passed the *Danube*, but it is not confirmed, farther than that it's said some Parties of Turks and Tartars have been seen on that side, and that they have laid a Bridge over the *Danube*.

Vienna, August 27. The *Danube* is covered with Barques, which are going for *Hungary*, with the Bavarian Infantry, and with all sorts of Provisions and Ammunition for the Imperial Army; the Bavarian Cavalry takes great marches by Land, and Commissaries have been sent to receive and provide for them at their entrance into the Emperor's Tertories; and this Evening his Electoral Highness is expected here. Our last advices from the Imperial Camp told us, that three Deserters, who got out of the Town, had informed the Duke of *Lorrain* that *Cheitan* Bassa, who succeeded *Cara Mahomet* Bassa in the chief Command, was likewise killed with a Cannon shot, and that the Eldest Aga of the Janisaries, had taken his place; but that there were great differences between the principal Officers; and that the whole Garison had declared

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